[AUGUST, MDCCLXXIII. THE [NUMB. 404.]

SOUTH-CAROLINA AND COUNTRY GAZETTE; JOURNAL.

Containing the freſheſt Advices, both Foreign and Domeſtic.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 24, 1773.

BOSTON, JUNE 21.

Copy of letters ſent to Great-Britain, by his Excellency Thomas Hutchinſon, the Hon. Andrew Oliver, and ſeveral other perſons born and educated among us. Which original letters have been returned to America, and laid before the Honourable Houſe of Repreſentatives of this province. In which (*notwithſtanding his Excellency's declaration to the Houſe, that the tendency and deſign of them was not to ſubvert the conſtitution, but rather to preſerve it entire*) the judicious reader will diſcover the fatal ſource of the confuſion and bloodſhed in which this province eſpecially has been involved, and which threatened total deſtruction to the liberties of all America.

LETTERS of the GOVERNOR, &c.

BOSTON, 18*th June*, 1768.

SIR,

AS you allow me the honour of your correſpondence, I may not omit acquainting you with ſo remarkable an event as the withdraw of the commiſſioners of the cuſtoms and moſt of the other officers under them from the town on board the Romney, with an intent to remove from thence to the caſtle.

In the evening of the 10th, a ſloop belonging to Mr. Hancock, a Repreſentative for Boſton, and a wealthy merchant, of great influence over the populace, was ſeized by the collector and comptroller for a very notorious breach of the acts of trade, and, after ſeizure, taken into cuſtody by the officer of the Romney man of war, and removed under command of her guns. It is pretended that the removal and not the ſeizure incenſed the people. It ſeems not very material which it was---A mob was immediately raiſed, the officers inſulted, bruiſed, and much hurt, and the windows of ſome of their houſes broke; a boat belonging to the collector burnt in triumph, and many threats uttered againſt the commiſſioners and their officers: No notice being taken of their extravagance in the time of it, nor any endeavours by any authority, except the Governor the next day, to diſcover and puniſh the offenders; and there being a rumour of a higher mob intended Monday (the 13) in the evening the commiſſioners, *four of them*, thought themſelves altogether unſafe, being deſtitute of protection, and removed with their families to the Romney, and there remain and hold their board, and next week intend to do the ſame, and alſo open the cuſtom-houſe at the caſtle. The Governor preſſed the council to aſſiſt him with their advice, but they declined and evaded, calling it a bruſh or ſmall diſturbance by boys and negroes, not conſidering *how much it muſt be reſented in England* that the officers of the crown ſhould think themſelves obliged to quit the place of their reſidence and go on board a King's ſhip for ſafety, and all the internal authority of the province take no notice of it---The town of Boſton have had repeated meetings, and by their votes declared the commiſſioners and their officers a great grievance, and yeſterday inſtructed their Repreſentatives to endeavour that enquiry ſhould be made by the aſſembly whether any perſon by writing or in any other way had encouraged the ſending troops here, there being ſome alarming report that troops are expected, but have not taken any meaſures to diſcountenance the promoter of the late proceedings; but on the contrary appointed one or more of the actors or abettors in a Committee appointed to wait on the Governor, and to deſire him to order the men of war out of the harbour.

Ignorant as they be, yet the heads of a Boſton town-meeting influences all public meaſures.

It is not poſſible this anarchy ſhould laſt always. Mr. Hallowell who will be the bearer of this tells me he has the honour of being perſonally known to you. I beg leave to refer you to him for a more full account.

I am with the greateſt eſteem, Sir,
your moſt humble and obedient ſervant,
THOMAS HUTCHINSON.

BOSTON, *Auguſt* 1768.

SIR,

IT is very neceſſary other informations ſhould be had in England, of the preſent ſtate of the commiſſioners of the cuſtoms, than what common fame will bring to you, or what you will receive from moſt of the letters which go from hence, people in general being prejudiced by many falſe reports and miſrepreſentations concerning them. Seven-eights of the people of the country ſuppoſe the board itſelf to be unconſtitutional, and cannot be undeceived and brought to believe that a board has exiſted in England all this century, and that the board eſtabliſhed here has no new powers given to it. Our incendiaries know it, but they induſtriouſly and very wickedly publiſh the contrary. As much pains has been taken to prejudice the country againſt the perſons of the commiſſioners, and their characters have been miſrepreſented and cruelly treated, eſpecially ſince their confinement at the caſtle, where they are not likely to hear what is ſaid of them, and are not ſo able to confute it.

It is now pretended they need not have withdrawn, that Mr. Williams has ſtood his ground without any injury, although the mob beſet his houſe, &c. There never was that ſpirit raiſed againſt the under officers as againſt the commiſſioners, *I mean four of them*. They had a public affront offered them by the town of Boſton, who refuſed to give the uſe of their hall for a public dinner, unleſs it was ſtipulated that the commiſſioners ſhould not be invited. An affront of the ſame nature at the motion of Mr. Hancock was offered by a company of cadets. Soon after a veſſel of Mr. Hancock's being ſeized, the officers were mobbed, and the commiſſioners were informed they were threatened. I own I was in pain for them. I do not believe if the mob had ſeized them, there was any authority able and willing to have reſcued them. After they had withdrawn, the town ſignified to the Governor by a meſſage, that it was expected or deſired they ſhould not return. It was then the general voice that it would not be ſafe for them to return. After all this the ſons of liberty ſay, they deſerted or abdicated.

The other officers of the cuſtoms in general either did not leave the town, or ſoon returned to it. Some of them ſeem to be diſcontented with the commiſſioners. Great pains have been taken to increaſe the diſcontent. Their office by theſe means is rendered extremely burthenſome. Every thing they do is found fault with, and yet no particular illegality or even irregularity mentioned. There is too much hauteur, ſome of their officers ſay, in the treatment they receive. They ſay they treat their officers as the commiſſioners treat their officers in England, and require no greater deference. After all it is not the perſons but the office of the commiſſioners which has raiſed this ſpirit, and the diſtinction made between the commiſſioners is becauſe it has been given out that four of them were in favour of the new eſtabliſhment, and the *fifth was not*. If Mr. Hallowell arrived ſafe he can inform you many circumſtances relative to this diſtinction, which I very willingly excuſe myſelf from mentioning.

I know of no burden brought upon the fair trader by the new eſtabliſhment. The illicit trader finds the riſque greater than it uſed to be, eſpecially in the port where the board is conſtantly held. Another circumſtance which increaſes the prejudice is this; the new duties happened to take place juſt about the time the commiſſioners arrived. People have abſurdly connected the duties and board of commiſſioners, and ſuppoſe we ſhould have had no additional duties if there had been no board to have the charge of collecting them. With all the aid you can give to the officers of the crown they will have enough to do, to maintain the authority of government and to carry the laws into execution.

If they are diſcountenanced, neglected, or fail of ſupport from you, they muſt ſubmit to every thing the preſent oppoſers of government think fit to require of them.

There is no office under greater diſcouragements than that of the commiſſioners. Some of my friends recommended me to the Miniſtry. I think myſelf very happy that I am not one. Indeed it would have been incompatible with my poſt as chief juſtice, and I muſt have declined it, and I ſhould do it, although no greater ſalary had been affixed to the chief juſtice's place than the ſmall pittance allowed by the province.

From my acquaintance with the commiſſioners, I have conceived a perſonal eſteem for them, but my chief inducement to make this repreſentation to you, is a regard to the public intereſt, which I am ſure will ſuffer if the oppoſition carry their point againſt them.

I am, with very great eſteem,
Sir, your moſt obedient humble Servant,
THO. HUTCHINSON.

AUGUST 10. Yeſterday at a meeting of the merchants, it was agreed by all preſent to give no more orders for goods from England, nor receive any on commiſſion until the late acts are repealed. And it is ſaid all except ſixteen in the town have ſubſcribed an engagement of that tenor. I hope the ſubſcription will be printed, that I may tranſmit it to you.

BOSTON, 4*th October* 1768.

DEAR SIR,

I WAS abſent upon one of our circuits when Mr. Byles arrived. Since my return I have received from him your obliging letter of 31ſt July. I never dare to think what the reſentments of the nation would be upon Hallowell's arrival. It is not ſtrange that meaſures ſhould be immediately taken to reduce the colonies to their former ſtate of government and order. But that the national funds ſhould be affected by it is to me a little myſterious and ſurprizing. Principles of government abſurd enough, ſpread through all the colonies; but I cannot think that in any colony, people of any confideration have ever been ſo mad as to think of a revolt. Many of the common people have been in a frenzy, and talked of dying in defence of their liberties, and have ſpoke and printed what is highly criminal, and too many of rank above the vulgar, and ſome *in public poſts* have countenanced and encouraged them until they increaſed ſo much in their numbers and in their opinion of their importance as to ſubmit to government no further than they thought proper. The legiſlative powers have been influenced by them, and the executive powers entirely loſt their force. There has been continual danger of mobs and inſurrections, but they would have ſpent all their force within ourſelves, the officers of the crown and ſome of the few friends who dared to ſtand by them poſſibly might have been knocked in the head, and ſome ſuch fatal event would probably have brought the people to their ſenſes. For four or five weeks paſt the diſtemper has been growing, and I confeſs I have not been without ſome apprehenſions for myſelf, but my friends have had more for me, and I have had repeated and frequent notices from them from different quarters, *one of the laſt I will encloſe to you.* * In this ſtate of things there was no ſecurity but quitting my poſts, which nothing but the laſt extremity would juſtify. As chief juſtice for two years after our firſt diſorders I kept the grand juries tolerably well to their duty. The laſt ſpring there had been ſeveral riots, and a moſt infamous libel had been publiſhed in one of the papers, which I enlarged upon, and the grand jury had determined to make preſentments, but the attorney-general not attending them the firſt day, Otis and his creatures who were alarmed and frightned, exerted themſelves the next day and prevailed upon ſo many of the jury to change their voices, that there was not a ſufficient number left to find a bill. They have been ever ſince more enraged againſt me than ever. At the deſire of the Governor I committed to writing the charge while it lay in my memory, and as I have no further uſe for it I will incloſe it as it may give you ſome idea of our judicatories.

Whilſt we were in this ſtate, news came of two regiments being ordered from Halifax, and ſoon after two more from Ireland. The minds of the people were more and more agitated, broad hints were given that the troops ſhould never land, a barrel of tar was placed upon the Beacon in the night, to be fired to bring in the country when the troops appeared, and all the authority of the government was not ſtrong enough to remove it. The town of Boſton met and paſſed a number of weak but very criminal votes; and as the Governor declined calling an Aſſembly they ſent circular letters to all the towns and diſtricts to ſend a perſon each that there might be a general conſultation at ſo extraordinary a criſis. They met and ſpent a week, made themſelves ridiculous, and then diſſolved themſelves, after a meſſage or two to the Governor which he refuſed to receive; a petition to the King which I dare ſay *their agent* will never be allowed to preſent, and a reſult which they have publiſhed ill-natured and impotent.

In this confuſion the troops from Halifax arrived. I never was much afraid of the people's taking arms, but I was apprehenſive of violence from the mob, it being their laſt chance before the troops could land. As the proſpect of revenge became more certain their courage abated in proportion. Two regiments are landed, but a grievance is now raiſed. The troops are by act of Parliament to be quartered no where elſe but in the barracks until they are full. There are barracks enough at the caſtle to hold both regiments. It is therefore againſt the act to bring any of them into town. This was ſtarted by the council in their anſwer to the Governor, which to make themſelves popular, they in an unprecedented way publiſhed and have alarmed all the province; for although none but the moſt contracted minds could put ſuch a conſtruction upon the act, yet after this declaration of the council nine tenths of the people ſuppoſe it juſt. I wiſh the act had been better expreſſed, but it is abſurd to ſuppoſe the Parliament intended to take from the King the direction of his forces by confining them to a place where any of the colonies might think fit to build barracks. It is beſides ungrateful, for it is known to many that this proviſion was brought into the bill after it had been framed without it, from mere favour to the colonies. I hear the commander in chief has provided barracks or quarters, but a doubt ſtill remains with the council, whether they are to furniſh the articles required, unleſs the men are in the province barracks, and they are to determine upon it to day.

The government has been ſo long in the hands of the populace that it muſt come out of them by degrees, at leaſt it will be a work of time to bring the people back to juſt notions of the nature of government.

Mr. Pepperrell, a young gentleman of a good character, and grandſon and principal heir to the late Sir William Pepperrell being bound to London, I ſhall deliver this letter to him, as it will be too bulky for poſtage, and deſire him to wait upon you with it.

I am with great eſteem,
Sir, your moſt humble and moſt obedient ſervant,
THO. HUTCHINSON.

SIR,

THE great eſteem I have for you in every point of light, perhaps renders my fears and doubts for the ſafety of your perſon greater than they ought to be; however if that is an error it certainly reſults from true friendſhip, naturally jealous. Laſt night I was informed by a gentleman of my acquaintance, who had his information from one intimate with and knowing to the infernal purpoſes of the ſons of liberty as they falſely ſtile themſelves, that he verily believed, from the terrible threats and menaces by thoſe Catalines againſt you, that your life is greatly in danger. This informant I know is under obligations to you, and is a man of veracity. He expreſſed himſelf with concern for you, and the gentleman acquainting me with this horrid circumſtance, aſſured me he was very uneaſy till you had notice. I ſhould have done myſelf the honour of waiting on you, but am neceſſarily prevented. The duty I owed to you as a friend, and to the public as a member of ſociety, would not ſuffer me to reſt till I had put your honour upon your guard; for though this may be a falſe alarm, nothing would have given me greater pain, if any accident had happened, and I had been ſilent. If poſſible I will ſee you to-morrow, and let you know further into this black affair. And am with the ſincereſt friendſhip and reſpect, your honour's moſt obedient, and moſt humble ſervant,
ROB. AUCHMUTY.

To the honourable Thomas Hutchinſon.

Sept. 14, 1768.

BOSTON, 10*th December*, 1768.

DEAR SIR,

I AM juſt now informed that a number of the Council, perhaps eight or ten, who live in and near this town, have met together, and agreed upon a long addreſs or petition to Parliament, and that it will be ſent by this ſhip to Mr. Bollan, to be preſented. Mr. Danforth, who is Preſident of the Council, told the Governor, upon enquiry, that it was ſent to him to ſign, and he ſuppoſed the reſt of the Council who had met together would ſign after him in order, but he had ſince found that they had wrote over his name, *by order of Council*, which makes it appear to be an act of Council. This may be a low piece of cunning in him, but be it as it may, it is proper it ſhould be known, that the whole is no more than the doings of a part of the Council only, although even that is not very material, ſince, if they had all been preſent without the Governor's ſummons, the meeting would have been irregular and unconſtitutional, and ought to be diſcountenanced and cenſured. I ſuppoſe there is no inſtance of the Privy Council's meeting and doing buſineſs, without the King's preſence or ſpecial direction, except in committees, upon ſuch buſineſs as by his Majeſty's order has been referred to them by an act of Council, and I have known no inſtance here, without the Governor, until within three or four months paſt.

I thought it very neceſſary the circumſtances of this proceeding ſhould be known, though if there be no neceſſity for it, I think it would be beſt it ſhould not be known that the intelligence comes from me.

I am, with very great regard, Sir,
Your moſt humble and moſt obedient ſervant,
THOMAS HUTCHINSON.

BOSTON, 20*th January*, 1769.

DEAR SIR,

YOU have laid me under very great obligations, by the very clear and full account of proceedings in Parliament, which I received from you by Capt. Scott. You have alſo done much ſervice to the people of the province. For a day or two after the ſhip arrived, the enemies of government gave out, that their friends in Parliament were increaſing, and all things would be ſoon on the old footing; in other words, that all acts impoſing duties would be repealed, the Commiſſioners Board diſſolved, the Cuſtoms put on the old footing, and *illicit* trade be carried on with little or no hazard. It was very fortunate that I had it in my power to prevent ſuch a falſe repreſentation from ſpreading through the province. I have been very cautious of uſing your name, but I have been very free in publiſhing abroad the ſubſtance of your letter, and declaring that I had my intelligence from the beſt authority, and have, in a great meaſure, defeated the ill deſign in raiſing and attempting to ſpread ſo groundleſs a report. What marks of reſentment the Parliament will ſhew, whether they will be upon the province in general, or particular perſons, is extremely uncertain, but that they will be placed ſomewhere is moſt certain, and I add, becauſe I *think it ought to be ſo*, that thoſe who have been moſt ſteady in preſerving the conſtitution, and oppoſing the licentiouſneſs of ſuch as call themſelves Sons of Liberty, will certainly meet with favour and encouragement.

This is moſt certainly a criſis; I really wiſh that there may not have been the leaſt degree of ſeverity, beyond what is abſolutely neceſſary to maintain, I think I may ſay to you, the *dependance* which a colony ought to have upon the parent ſtate; but if no meaſures ſhall have been taken to ſecure this dependance, or nothing more than ſome declaratory acts or reſolves,

[*Turn to the laſt page.*]

* *See the following letter.*

SOUTH-CAROLINA.

In the COMMONS HOUSE of ASSEMBLY, *Friday* the *Twentieth* Day of AUGUST, 1773.

ORDERED,

THAT the following PROCEEDINGS of this House be printed in the several Gazettes of this Province.

THOMAS FARR, jun. *Clerk.*

TUESDAY, *the 17th Day of* Auguſt, 1773.

ORDERED,

THAT a Committee of the following Gentlemen be appointed to enquire into the preſent State of the Public Treaſury, viz. Capt. Gadſden, Col. Pinckney, Mr. Rutledge, Col. Powell, Mr. Elliott, Mr. Brewton, Mr. Bee, Mr. Cattell, Mr. Ferguſon, Dr. Haig, and Mr. Heyward.

Ordered, That the ſaid Committee do ſit immediately, and that they have Power to ſend for Perſons, Papers, and Records.

WEDNESDAY *the 18th Day of* Auguſt, 1773.

Capt. Gadſden reported from the Committee appointed to enquire into the preſent State of the Public Treaſury, That the Committee had examined into the Matter, and had directed him to report the ſame, as it appeared to them, to the Houſe; and he read the Report in his Place, and afterwards delivered it in at the Table, where the ſame was read.

Reſolved, That the ſaid Report be taken into Conſideration To-morrow Morning.

THURSDAY *the 19th Day of* Auguſt, 1773.

The Houſe proceeded to take into Conſideration the Report of the Committee appointed to enquire into the preſent State of the Public Treaſury; and the ſaid Report being read throughout, with the ſeveral Alterations and Amendments, which were made thereto by the Houſe, was agreed to: And is as followeth, viz.

That in Purſuance of the Order of the Houſe, they have endeavoured to obtain as clear a State of the Treaſury as the Shortneſs of the Time allowed by the Houſe will admit, and in Order thereto, they ſent for Mr. Peronneau one of the Public Treaſurers, and from him they learn,

That there is about the Sum of £.10,000 in Gold and Silver, and a Triſle of lawful Bills that are negotiable, now in the Treaſury.

That the Sum of 127,647l. 6s. 11d. is due to the Public up to the Firſt of June laſt, for Duties; which Sum Mr. Peronneau looks upon to be at the Riſque of the joint Public Treaſurers, and that they think themſelves obliged to produce that Sum in Caſh in the Treaſury, whenever they are called upon by any Branch of the Legiſlature.

That there is the further Sum of about £.38,000 which will ſoon be due for Duties, ſince the firſt of June laſt, and of Courſe will be in the Treaſury.

That there is alſo the Sum of £.35,000 in the Treaſury, in old lawful Bills, but ſo torn as not to be paſſable.

That there is alſo ſundry Tax Certificates, public Orders, &c. that are to be burnt, purſuant to Laws, amounting to 77,047l. 10s. 8d. now lying in the Treaſury for that Purpoſe.

Your Committee are therefore unanimouſly of Opinion, That as the two firſt Sums, amounting to 137,674l. 6s. 11d. are to be looked upon as actually in the Treaſury, and ready for public Service; and as the further Sum of about £.38,000 will be there in two or three Months more at fartheſt; that there was no juſt Foundation for the Alarm publiſhed lately, by Authority of his Majeſty's Council, "That the Public Treaſury muſt very ſhortly ſtop Payment."

And your Committee beg Leave further to obſerve, That, in their Enquiry into this Buſineſs, they have Reaſon to believe the Public Treaſurers have been rather too officious and buſy in this Matter:

And that the Conduct of the Council thereon, has not only been too haſty and unprecedented, but diſreſpectful to his Honour the Lieuten nt-Governor, contemptuous to the Repreſentatives of the People, and tending to endanger the Public Credit.

Reſolved, That a Meſſage be prepared to be ſent to his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, on the Subject-Matter of the ſaid Report, and it is referred to the Committee who was appointed to enquire into the State of the Public Treaſury, to prepare the ſaid Meſſage.

FRIDAY *the 20th Day of Auguſt*, 1773.

Captain Gadſden reported from the Committee appointed to prepare a Meſſage to be ſent to the Lieutenant-Governor on the Subject-Matter of the Report of the Committee to enquire into the State of the Public Treaſury, that the Committee had prepared a Meſſage accordingly, which they had directed him to report to the Houſe, and he read the Meſſage in his Place, and afterwards delivered it in at the Table, where the ſame was read.

Reſolved, That the ſaid Meſſage be taken into Conſideration immediately.

And the ſaid Meſſage being read again to the Houſe, and after ſome Amendments being made thereto, it was agreed to, and is as followeth, viz.

May it pleaſe your Honour,

HIS Majeſty's Council having, in their Addreſs to your Honour, dated the 13th Inſtant, endeavoured to deceive you as well as the Public, by their pretended Fear, "That the Treaſury muſt ſoon ſtop Payment," and by attributing this ſuppoſed Event to the Conduct of the Aſſembly. In order that a Miſrepreſentation ſo injurious both to the Public Credit and the People's Repreſentatives may not paſs uncontradicted, we beg Leave to acquaint your Honour, that it appears to us, that the Public Treaſury has been always able to ſatisfy every Demand hitherto made thereon; and there is no Probability, that there will not always be Money in the Treaſury ſufficient to anſwer every Claim upon it, for the Sum of 127,674l. 6s. 11d. mentioned in the Report herewith ſent your Honour, due to the Public for Duties to the firſt of June laſt, is to be looked upon as actually in the Treaſury, the Treaſurers being accountable for, and obliged, as they themſelves admit, to produce that Money whenever required; an Order therefore from your Honour to the Attorney-General to compel Payment of private Debts to the Treaſurers, would, we apprehend, be illegal, and as improper as the Addreſs of the Council which requeſted it; and the Application that the Attorney-General, their Preſident, may be employed upon this Occaſion, ſhould have been made, not to your Honour, but to the Treaſurers, from whom only he can obtain Authority.

We further beg Leave to aſſure your Honour, that every Tax-Bill ſent to the Council, hath been framed upon the fundamental Principles of the Conſtitution, this Houſe being determined to adhere to them, and neither introduce or ſubmit to any Innovation therein.---The Trading Part of this Province as well as many Individuals, may indeed lament, that no Tax-Bills have been paſſed ſince the Year 1769: But had they been paſſed in ſuch a Manner as would have been agreeable to the Council, our Conſtituents would have had Reaſon for ever to lament the Loſs of their moſt valuable Privilege, the excluſive Right of originating and framing all Money Bills.

By Order of the Houſe,

RAWLINS LOWNDES, Speaker.

In the Commons Houſe of Aſſembly the 20th Day of Auguſt, 1773.

Ordered, That Mr. Cattell, and Dr. Haig, do wait on his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, with the Meſſage.

Mr. Cattell *reported* to the Houſe, that Dr. Haig and himſelf, had waited on his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, and delivered the Meſſage they had in Charge.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

AN OVERSEER who thoroughly underſtands the Settling and Management of River Swamp; will meet with great Encouragement if properly recommended. Apply to the Printer.

CHARLES-TOWN, AUGUST 24.

LAST Week arrived here from Newry, in the North of Ireland, the Brig Elliott, John Waring Maſter, with Two Hundred Paſſengers, who intend to ſettle in this Province. A ſecond Veſſel, with a great Number of Paſſengers, for this Province, was to ſail from Larne the Firſt of laſt Month.

We hear that Hezekiah Collins, who murdered the two Cherokee Indians lately mentioned in this Paper, was apprehended, but has ſince made his Eſcape.

Thurſday laſt the Brig Sea-Nymph, Joſeph Blewer, Maſter, arrived here from Philadelphia, with whom came Paſſengers Mr. Benjamin Smith, Son of Thomas Smith, Eſq; of this Town, and Doctor Biddle, of Philadelphia.

Yeſterday the Brig Charles-Town Packet, Samuel Wright, Maſter, arrived here from Philadelphia, with whom came Paſſengers, Mrs. McCall, and Mrs. Booth, and ſome others.

PRICE of RICE, 70s. per 100 lb.

Aug.	CUSTOM-HOUSE, ENTRIES INWARD.	*From*
17th.	Brig Neptune, William Thomſon,	Jamaica
18th.	Ship Charming Sally, George Fortune,	Briſtol
	Schooner Exchange, John Willis,	Hiſpaniola
20th.	Brig Sea-Nymph, Joſeph Blewer,	Philadelphia
	Schooner Little-Dick, Henry Aſhworth,	Hiſpaniola
	Sloop Hope, John Tunnard,	Africa
23d.	Sloop Three Friends, Thomas Smith,	St. Croix
	Sloop Benjamin, Richard Newbold,	Hiſpaniola
Aug.	ENTRIES OUTWARDS.	*For*
18th.	Schooner Lovely-Betſey, Joſias Hunt,	New-Providence
	Schooner Rebecca, John Lightburne,	St. Kitts
	Schooner Beggars Benſon, Jeremiah Dickinſon,	Georgia
19th.	Schooner Liberty, Samuel Roberts,	Eaſt-Florida
21ſt.	Sloop Hope, John Tunnard,	Liverpoole
23d.	Schooner Little-Dick, Thomas Clark,	Cape-Nichola-Mole
Aug.	CLEARED FOR DEPARTURE.	*For*
17th.	Snow Molly, John Read,	Lancaſter
	Ship Corſican Hero, Clement Noble,	Liverpoole
18th.	Schooner Adventure, Clement Conyers,	Georgia
	Schooner Roſe, Peter Bachop,	St. Auguſtine
	Snow Catharine, James Fraſer,	Briſtol
	Sloop Raven, Nicholas Bonamy,	Cape-Fear
	Schooner Lovely-Betſey, Joſias Hunt,	New-Providence
20th.	Brig Friendſhip, Thomas Grindly,	Georgia
	Schooner Liberty, Samuel Roberts,	Eaſt-Florida
21ſt.	Sloop Phœnix, John Dickinſon,	Barbadoes
	Schooner Sukey & Betſey, Farmer Durham,	St. Auguſtine
23d.	Schooner Beggars Benſon, Jerimiah Dickinſon,	Georgia

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Radcliffe & Shepheard,

At their Store in Charles-Town, oppoſite to his Honour the Lieutenant Governor's, and Charles Shepheard & Co. at Jacksonburgh, have juſt received

A large Supply of GOODS,

From Briſtol and London per the Captains Steel, Lundberry, and Fortune; among which are,

WHITE and coloured negro cloth, bed and duffil blankets, ſtriped and white flannels, Bath coating, broad cloths, caſſimer, Iriſh linen, printed do. and cottons, neat chintz patterns, low priced white calico, checked and printed handkerchiefs, coloured and figured ſilk, India cotton and gauze, ditto men and womens ſilk, thread and leather gloves, men and womens, boys and girls ſhoes and ſtockings of all kinds, mens ſilk and worſted breeches patterns, mens hats, boys black and white tennet do. womens ſilk hats, cardinals and cloaks, black alamode, peelong, ſatins, figured modes and ſatins, ſtraw coloured, or buff yard wide India do. Engliſh and India perſian; a very neat aſſortment of faſhionable ſaſh and other ribbons, velvet for collars, ſheneel, thread and Hanover lace, jackonet and book muſlin, ſprigged and corded do. very neat flowered and figured ſilk and dreſt gauze, plain and corded do. lawns and cambricks, piſtol lawns, damaſk napkins, figured dimity and jeanet, ounce osnaburgh and coloured thread, flouriſhing cotton do. brown, white and ſpinnel ſhoe thread, fiſhing and chalk lines; a very large and neat aſſortment of glaſs and Queen's ware, earthen do. exceeding good loaf ſugar, vinegar in ſmall jugs, linſeed oil in do. paints, window glaſs, grind and quern ſtones, Carolina hoes, grubbing do. falling and broad axes, hatchets, hand and whip ſaws, ditto files, ox and horſe cart, and chaiſe boxes, iron pots and ſkillets, nails of all kinds, rice and reying ſieves, pewter plates, diſhes, waſh-hand baſons with feet, cullenders, funnels, ſpoons and meaſures, copper tea-kettles with rivited ſpouts, box, cheſt, trunk and deſk locks, chamber-door braſs do. deſk furniture, latches and ketches, iron and tin dripping pans, haſps and ſtaples, HL hooks and hinges, doweling ſtocks and bitts, white rope, long and ſhort pipes, cotton and wool cards, mens very neat underquilted ſaddles with furniture, and Turky cotton cloths compleat, boys and mens common do. exceeding good hyſon, green, and bohea tea, pepper, alſpice, ſalt petre; a large Turky carpet, chair harneſs, &c. &c. all which, with rum, wine, muſcovado ſugar, ſalt, and a few dozen of very good claret, they will ſell at both ſtores, at as low an advance as any in the province, and with pleaſure execute any orders they may be favoured with.

SOUTH-CAROLINA.

WHEREAS his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor hath received certain Information that the SMALL-POX is now at the Peſt-houſe on Sullivant's-Iſland, PUBLIC NOTICE THEREOF is hereby given, that ALL Perſons may refrain from going to Sullivant's-Iſland aforeſaid, without proper Permiſſion: AND FURTHER, That the Laws will be ſtrictly put in Execution againſt all Offenders.

By Order of his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor,

JAMES SIMPSON, C. C. C.

JANE THOMSON,

MILLINER,

SOLE-DEALER AND SEPARATE TRADER;

RETURNS her grateful Thanks to her Friends and Cuſtomers for their paſt Favours, and begs Leave to inform them, that ſhe has removed from Tradd-Street to Old Church-Street, next Door to Mr. Saraſin, Silverſmith, where ſhe has a neat Aſſortment of Goods ſuitable for her Buſineſs, and will be much obliged to her former Cuſtomers for the Continuance of their Commands, and by a ſteady Attention to their Orders, ſhe hopes to give Satisfaction to all who are pleaſed to employ her.

☞ She expects a large and neat Aſſortment of Millinary from London ſoon. (6 w)

CHARLES CROUCH,

Has received in the laſt Veſſels from LONDON,

A CONSIGNMENT

Of the ſeveral *ARTICLES* undermentioned, which may be had at his Printing-Office in Elliott-ſtreet, on the moſt reaſonable Terms, viz.

A FRESH PARCEL of Dr. KEYSER's GENUINE PILLS,

With FULL DIRECTIONS for their Uſe in all CASES.

Where may be ſeen, A NARRATIVE of the Effects of Dr. KEYSER's MEDICINE, with an Account of its ANALYSIS, by the Members of the Royal Academy of Sciences.

Dr. HILL's genuine TINCTURE of VALERIAN. This pleaſant Cordial and enlivening Medicine is good againſt all Nervous Diſorders, Fits, Head-Achs, Weakneſs, Heavineſs, and Lowneſs of Spirits, Dimneſs of the Sight, Vapours and Melancholy, all Kinds of Convulſions, and Hyſteric Complaints, Epilepſies, as alſo againſt the Sickneſs of the Stomach, and Flatulencies, Obſtructions, and the Convulſive Aſthma, &c. The proper Uſe in all the above Caſes, may be ſeen in the Directions given with each Bottle.

ESSENCE of BALM of GILEAD,

grand Reſtorative of decayed Nature, good in all Seminal Weakneſſes, Hypochondriacal and Nervous Diſorders, with the Variety of Symptoms which indicates a weak and infirm Conſtitution.

Its cordial and balmy Quality, renders it alſo an agreeable palatable Liquor, and prodigiouſly refreſhing in the ſultry Heat of Summer; preventing thoſe Sinkings which over-power the Spirits in hot Weather. The proper Uſe of this noble Medicine may be ſeen in the Directions.

Dr. BOERHAAVE's GRAND BALSAM of HEALTH. An admirable Remedy for the Dry Belly-Ach, Cholic, Griping in the Bowels, Pain in the Stomach; it cleanſes the Stomach, and procures an Appetite.

Dr. RYAN's Incomparable WORM DESTROYING SUGAR PLUMBS.

Where alſo may be had,

JOYCE's GREAT AMERICAN BALSAM, extracted from the beſt Medicinal Herbs, &c. for the Cure of the following Diſorders incident to human Nature; proved from Experience in New-York, Long-Iſland, and elſewhere, to equal, or rather exceed any Balſam, Eſſence, or Elixir, &c. exported from Europe here, for the ſeveral Diſorders hereafter mentioned.

For common green or freſh Wounds, it heals at once or twice dreſſing, by cloſing the Lips of the Wound, and laying on the Wound a Pledgit of Lint dipt in the Balſam. In Nervous Wounds, where the Blood Veſſels are divided, &c. it ſtops the Blood immediately, and heals by a few Applications. For the Cure of the moſt invetarate Ulcers, only waſh them and keep them clean, uſing firſt if there be any proud Fleſh, a common Cauſtick, to take the Excreſcence away, then apply the Balſam on Lint. If the Ulcers ſhould happen to be fiſtulous, inject by a Syringe, and after cloſe the Orifice with a Pledgit dipt in the Balſam, and ſo repeat. There are Witneſſes undeniable of the Balſam alone curing a Fiſtula in Ano, now preſent in New-York: The Author of this Balſam, (under God) will engage to cure a Fiſtula in Ano, even if the Rectum is perforated, without Inciſion, except as much by a Lancet to make Way for Injection, and no more. For the Cure of Colds, attended with violent Coughing, Pains in the Breaſt, Inflammation in the Throat and Glands, difficulty of Breathing, being obſtructed by tough viſcid Phlegm; by taking a Tea Spoonful of the Balſam, mixed with Sugar or Honey, it quickly cures, taken twice a Day, Morning faſting, and at Night going to Bed. It is exceeding good in all Manner of Swellings; for violent Falls or inward Bruiſes, nothing is better, for it ſcatters coagulated Blood, and ſtops Blood that might be occaſioned by the inward Parts being hurt, or a Rexis of Veſſels inwardly. In the Cure of a Pleuriſy, after Bleeding (where it is required) give a Tea Spoonful three Times a Day, in Sugar, and between Times now and then 20 or 30 Drops of ſpirituous Nitri dulcis, that is the ſweet Spirits of Nitre.---It cures Conſumptions in them that are not too far gone, except they paſs the Age of Fifty, by taking of it inwardly three Times a Day, a full Tea Spoonful mixt with Sugar or Honey, each Doſe. It ſtrengthens the Nerves, and is good in all Nervous Diſorders, by taking of it inwardly, and anointing the Parts outwardly, keeping warm.

SOUTH-CAROLINA.

WHEREAS at a Court of Common-Pleas, begun and holden at Charles Town, on Tueſday Auguſt 10th, 1773.

Benjamin Wigfall,	*William Wilſon,*
Peter Stewanſon,	*Benjamin Cummings,*
George Thompſon,	*Samuel Richbourgo,*

Being duly ſummoned and returned to ſerve as JURORS at the ſaid Court,

Made Default, and were noted for Non-Appearance:

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,

That they will be fined in the Sum of FIVE POUNDS, Proclamation Money of America, each, unleſs they ſhall make good and ſufficient Excuſes, upon Oath, for their Non-Attendance, on or before the 21ſt Day of September next.

JAMES TRAIL, C. C. P.

Pleas-Office, Auguſt 12th, 1773.

WILLIAM GLEN, & SON,

HAVE juſt imported in the CHARMING SALLY, *Captain* FORTUNE, *from* BRISTOL,

A LARGE quantity of white, blue and green PLAINS, white and ſcarlet flannels and ſwanſkins, embоſſed and German ſerges and bearſkins, checked and Iriſh linens, nails of all ſizes, iron pots, frying pans, locks and hinges of all ſorts, mill, whip, croſs-cut and hand-ſaws, and files of all ſorts, ſmiths anvils and vices, chiſels of all ſizes, a very complete aſſortment of ſaddlery, broad and narrow ſcythes, ſad irons, falling axes, coopers tools, boxes of ſhot, pipes, window glaſs 8 by 10, yellow ochre, white lead, Spaniſh brown, dry and ground, red lead, linſeed oil, varniſh, greaſe, Spaniſh whiting, boxes of tin plates, ſhot and bar lead, mill and grindſtones, loaf ſugar, &c. &c. which with their late importation per the Polly, Capt. Rainier, make their aſſortment complete.

N. B. A conſiderable diſcount will be allowed to thoſe who buy a quantity, and pay their ready money.

TURNBULL & HEMETT,

TAYLORS,

WOULD be obliged to their Friends and the Public in general, for any Favours conferred on them, as they have taken a Shop next Door but one to John Dart, Eſq'rs. in Tradd-Street, and nearly oppoſite to Mrs. Dawſon's, hope that the Neatneſs of their Work, and ſteady Attention to their Buſineſs, will merit Encouragement.

BRIAN CAPE,

Has imported in the Live-Oak, Captain Lundberry, from BRISTOL,

His white and coloured NEGRO CLOTH, and DUFFIL BLANKETS,

Which, having taken great pains to purchase on the beſt footing, he hopes his friends will be pleaſed both with the price and quality.

In the above Ship he has alſo imported,

A large ſupply of HARD-WARE,

CONSISTING OF

Nails of all ſorts, and moſt other materials for building, pad, ſtock, and cheſt locks of all prices, lathing hammers, tap borers, gimblets, two feet rules, folding ditto with tables, neat ivory ditto, tea cheſt locks, plate bolts, cloak pins, box irons, thumb latches, bridle bitts, ſtirrup irons, ſaddle beſſes, braſs dog collars, plaiſtering and bricklayer's trowels, chopping knives, pepper mills, bell cranks, trunk locks, awl blades, ſhoe tacks, ſhoe nippers and pincers, bell bolts, awlhafts, pocket ſteelyards, mice and rat traps, ſcrew pullies, travelling harps, balcony bolts, braſs and ſteel ſhoe buckles, ſpring ſpurs, curling tongs, knitting pins, key ſwivels, plain and leathered caſtors, cow bells, pinching irons, bone, ſtag, and Chineſe ivory handled knives and forks, ſome of which with ſilver caps, neat pen knives warranted, butcher and oyſter knives, lancets, horſe locks, ſhoe raſps, horſe ſhears, braſs chair nails, Kirby and common fiſh hooks, fiſhing lines, needles, hooks and eyes, oil ſtones, phyſic ſcales and weights, braſs ſcales and weights for ſtores, of all ſizes, rat guns, kitchen dogs, with racks, pot hooks, rice ſickles, indigo hooks, ſmoothing, long, jointer, rabit, bead, and one-fourth round planes, rag, ſcythe, and rub ſtones, drinking horns, ſtanding trippets, ivory and box combs, tobacco boxes, tea table bells, key rings, neat japanned coffee pots and tea kitchens, neat flat japanned candleſticks, with ſnuffers and extinguiſhers to match, whip, croſs cut, and hand ſaws, ſpits, frying pans, garden and graſs ſcythes, iron tea kettles, neat ſilver mounted cutteaus, with ſwivels, and red Morocco bitts, from 10l. to 30l. common ditto, from 30s. to 10l. double and ſingle cartouch boxes, houſe bells, ſpringed braſs bell wire, ſheet lead, ſhot of all ſizes, pewter plates and diſhes, cloſe ſtool pans, pewter cullenders, fluted and plain candle moulds, glue, cyder in hampers, a few hampers of very good red port wine, warranted genuine, vinegar in jugs, Pruſſian blue, and vermillion, white lead, Spaniſh brown, and red lead, ground in oil, allum, linſeed oil, in jugs, and fine chamber lamp oil, in jugs.

GLASS WARE,

Conſiſting of quart decanters, neatly cut and flowered, from 10l. 10s. to 30s. a pair, bird fountains, neat cut jelly and ſyllabub glaſſes, India ſhader, neat cut and plain glaſs candleſticks, ſets of glaſs ſalvers or pyramids, tumblers, cut and plain ſalts, paſſage lamps, mounted with braſs, large decanters for punch.

SADDLERY.

Men and boys neat ſaddles compleat, ſaddle cloths, and checked ſwanſkin for ditto, mailpillions, portmanteaus with ſtraps, ſurcingles and girths, Snaffle and Weymouth bridles, leather jockey caps, neat twig half and whole hunting whips, with ſilver caps, ladies ditto, ſtrong ſtocked ſilver capped whips, loaded, with long laſhes, boot garters.

SHOES.

Men, women, boys and girls leather ſhoes, of all ſorts, ſhoes fit for plantation negroes, ladies neat calimanco and ruſſel pumps from 30s. to 47s. 6d. the pair, &c. &c. which added to his late importation, makes his preſent aſſortment the largeſt he ever yet had, and he begs leave to aſſure his friends and the public, that he will ſell his goods at the very loweſt advance, and will take all imaginable care and pains to ſupply thoſe who chuſe to deal with him, on as good terms as can be afforded by any ſtore in town.

N. B. He has ſome fine flint CORN, to diſpoſe of.

*** Great allowance will be made to thoſe who buy to ſell again.

JAMES McCALL,

Has imported by the LIVE-OAK, *and* CHARMING SALLY, *from* BRISTOL,

A Variety of ARTICLES,

AMONG OTHERS ARE,

BLUE, green and red Plains, Duffils; ready-made Cloaths, Flannels, &c. choice Cyder, Ale, and Perry; beſt double Glouceſter and Cheſhire Cheeſe, &c. with many Goods ſuitable for this and the approaching Seaſon, which being added to thoſe juſt opened, by the POLLY, RAINIER, from LONDON, makes one of the compleateſt Aſſortments in the Province.

A neat light four Wheel CHAISE, on Commiſſion.

LEGER & GREENWOOD,

TAKE the Liberty of informing their Friends, that they have juſt received by the Charming-Sally, Captain Fortune, and the Live-Oak, Captain Lundberry, their

White and coloured PLAINS,

Which they will SELL on the uſual low Terms, at their Stores in Town, and at Aſhepoo.

WILLIAM SCOTT, jun.

Has juſt received by the Charming-Sally, Captain Fortune, from BRISTOL,

HIS blue, and green PLAINS, of a good Quality, an Aſſortment of Check Linens, and Cotton Hollands, Oſnabrugs, Thread in Three Ounce Bundles, Men and Boys Hats, 4d. 5d. 6d. 8d. 10d. and 20d Nails, Ox Chains, Cart Boxes, Iron Rimmed Stock Locks, Pad Ditto, Gimblets, Stone Jugs, Shot of all Sizes, Wool and Cotton Cards, Rice Sieves, neat Chair Harneſſes, &c. &c.

Juſt arrived, and will be ſold reaſonably at my Store, in BROAD-STREET.

WHITE and coloured PLAINS, blue ſtrouds, beſt white wine vinegar, ſheet and bar lead, ſaddle-trees, beſt crown glaſs, 10 by 8, 12 by 9, 12 by 10, and 14 by 12; copper-plate, black and red chimney tiles, chair-harneſſes, Hardham's beſt rappee ſnuff N° 9 and N° 45; ſingle and double gold vellum lace, gold and ſilver epaulets, gold and ſilver ſpangled buttons, gold and ſilver thread; Parker's old porter in bottles and caſks; very fine bottled cyder and perry; beſt blue jar raiſins, &c. &c.

ROGER SMITH.

TO BE SOLD, a Bargain,

The following LANDS,

The Property of JOHN JOOR, *Eſq; deceaſed,*

THAT valuable Tract of Land, on the *Cypreſs*, containing Six Hundred Acres old Meaſure, adjoining Lands of *William Sanders* and *John Izard*, Eſquires; near Three Hundred of which is exceeding good Swamp, through which a Drain will ſoon be completed, and which will make it as ſafe and as valuable as moſt deep Swamps in the Province—it alſo has two Branches running through it, on which good Reſerves of Water may be kept: The high Land is good for Corn, &c. and has on it a good Overſeer's Houſe, Barn, Corn-Houſe, &c. The Purchaſer of which, if agreeable, may be ſupplied with Five Hundred Buſhels of Corn on the Spot.

A Tract of Land to the Southward, adjoining Land of the Hon. *Rawlins Lowndes*, Eſq; and Mr. *James Smith*, containing Six Hundred Acres, near Three Hundred of which is choice Swamp: The high Land is good for Corn, &c. none of which has ever been cleared.

Part of the Tract on which the deceaſed lived, containing One Hundred and Fifty-five Acres, upwards of One Hundred of which is good for Corn; alſo near Thirty Acres of good Rice Land. This Tract would ſuit a Gentleman for a Country Seat extremely well, having a fine airy Hill, on which a Houſe might conveniently be fixed, being within a Quarter of a Mile of *Dorcheſter*.

One Hundred and Thirteen Acres of hard Marſh Land, adjoining Lands of *Whitmarſh Fuller*, Eſq; and *Aſhley Ferry* Cauſeway.

Two Rice Stores in the Town of *Dorcheſter*, each of which has Four Apartments, large enough to contain One Hundred Barrels each.

One Forty-five Acre Lot of Pine Barren, well timbered, adjoining Land of Mr. *Samuel Wainwright*, and within Three Miles of *Dorcheſter*.

Alſo, a Two Acre Lot in the Town of *Dorcheſter*, and Eleven Acres and one-fourth, within One Mile of ſaid Lot, which will be ſold together.

The Condition of the above Sale is One Year's Credit, paying Intereſt.

Any Perſon inclinable to purchaſe, may treat with *William Sanders*, Eſq; in *Charles Town*, or

JOHN JOOR, Executor.

To be SOLD by private Contract,

A Commodious Piece of GROUND, in Ashley-borough, which fronts on three good Streets, and meaſures 125 Feet, by 443 Feet 9 Inches; ſeven good Lots may be made out of it, two of which would be Corners. There is on the Premiſes a two ſtory Dwelling-Houſe, and other neceſſary Buildings: The Payment will be made eaſy. Alſo,

A PEW, in the North-Iſle of St. Michael's Church, No. 69. For further Particulars, apply to JOHN McCALL, jun. in Elliott-ſtreet, Charles-Town, or in St. Thomas's Pariſh, to ROBERT JOHNSTON.

For PHILADELPHIA,

The BRIG

SEA-NYMPH,

JOSEPH BLEWER, Maſter.

A New Veſſel, provided with elegant Accommodations, and will ſail with all convenient Speed.—For Freight or Paſſage, apply to ſaid Maſter, or

DANIEL & ISAAC BOURDEAUX.

Who have imported in the above Veſſel, Flint Corn, at 20s. per Buſhel, Northward Oats, Rum, Ship Bread, ſuperfine Flour, &c.

CHEAP LOTS OF LAND.

THAT large and valuable Piece of Land, in *Charles-Town*, commonly known by the Name of *Lynch's Paſture*, being now divided into Lots of different Dimenſions, fronting upon wide Streets, and moſt of them very pleaſantly ſituated, will be diſpoſed of upon reaſonable Terms, and the Time of Payment made agreeable to the Purchaſers. Inquire of the Subſcriber, or of *Ancrums & Chiffelle*, in whoſe Hands a Platt of the ſaid Land may be ſeen.

PARKER QUINCE.

Charles-Town, Auguſt 16, 1773.

TO BE SOLD,

On Thurſday the 26th of Auguſt Inſtant,

A CARGO OF

ONE HUNDRED and FOUR

Healthy and Likely

NEGROES,

Chiefly able, ſtout young Men,

Juſt arrived in the Brig Heart of Oak, Robert Patterſon, Maſter, from SENEGAL.

MILES BREWTON.

RUN-AWAY from the ſubſcriber, a negro woman, named AMEY, this country born, formerly belonged to Richard Tookerman, and lived afterwards ſeveral years with Jacob Axſon in Charles-Town; ſhe has ſome relations and many acquaintances in town, in St. Thomas's and Chriſt-Church pariſhes, and other parts of the province; ſhe had a variety of cloaths, having been hired out in Charles-Town for ſome years paſt, and had for a huſband a negro man named Cyrus, belonging to John Wragg, Eſq; for whoſe ſake alone ſhe has made her elopement, and by whom it is ſuppoſed ſhe may be concealed. A reward of TEN POUNDS currency, is hereby offered to any perſon who will apprehend ſaid negro, and deliver her to the warden of the work-houſe, or to the ſubſcriber at his plantation at Cainhoy; and a reward of FIFTY POUNDS ſhall be paid to any perſon who will diſcover, by whom ſhe is harboured, entertained, or employed, if by a white perſon, and TWENTY POUNDS if by a negro, to be paid upon conviction of the offender, or offenders, by

JOHN GARDEN.

Black-Mingo, July 20, 1773.

JAMES GRACEY, of Williamſburgh Township, tells a dark iron grey mare, 12 hands high, branded on the mounting buttock CS, and on the off ſhoulder W, about 5 or 6 years old, a trotter. The owner may prove his property before SAMUEL RESMITH.

THE ſubſcriber being duly authoriſed by Mr. Hugh Brown, (who is going to reſide in the country) to manage his affairs in town, WILL SELL, by public SALE, at the vendue houſe in Charles Town, on Tueſday the 28th of September next, at twelve o'clock,

Thoſe Four New TENEMENTS,

Lately built in Allen-ſtreet, joining lots now the property of Mr. George Blakie, and the eſtate of Caleb Baſton, each tenement renting at 100l. per annum; three of which are now tenanted for one year certain, and the other ready to be let, the ſame being made very commodious, two ſtory high, each tenement 22 feet in front of Allen-ſtreet, and in depth 38 feet 8 inches, more or leſs, having kitchens, and other conveniencies. The ſame will be ſold all together or ſeparate, as will be moſt agreeable, one third caſh will be required, upon the delivery of the titles, and for the remainder a twelve months credit, paying intereſt and giving ſecurity. JACOB VALK.

In the mean while, any perſon inclinable to purchaſe at private ſale, may apply as above.

On Friday the 3d Day of September next, at Nine o'Clock, will be Sold for the Benefit of the Creditors of Mr. Thomas Pike,

THE remaining Part of his Houſhold Effects, conſiſting of a genteel Mahogany Cooler, with Braſs Hoops, ſeveral Fire Grates, with their Furniture, Pewter Water Plates and Diſhes, and Two Scotch Carpets, ſeveral Tables, and very handſome Gilt framed Glaſſes, a Cloſe Preſs and Book Caſe, ſundry valuable Books, and ſeveral other uſeful Articles, together with his Two Horſes. JACOB VALK.

LOST, ſuppoſed to have been ſtolen out a Box of Carpenter's Tools, bought at the Sale of Mr. Bampfeild's Eſtate, in June, viz. a HAND-SAW, a TENNANT-SAW, and a neat HAMMER, with Lignum Vitæ Handles; the Saws and Hammer were highly poliſhed, and very neatly finiſhed.

Any Perſon who will deliver theſe Articles to the Subſcribers, ſhall receive FIVE POUNDS Reward, and a further Reward for diſcovering the Thief.

HAWKINS, PETRIE, & Co.

They have ſince received by the Carolina Captain Beſnard, and the Yorick, Captain Steel,

A Large and neat Aſſortment of Broad-Cloths, with plain and faſhionable Trimmings, coarſe Cloths, Whitneys, Bath Coatings, Tammies, Durants, Shalloons, Calimancoes, Cambletts, Cambletees, and a Variety of fine Winter Stuffs; London Duffils, Bed Blankets, ſome of which are of an extra Size and Quality; a Quantity of low priced white Linens, among which are, very ſtout white Sheeting, at 7s. 6d. per Yard, and leſs by the Quantity; a good Aſſortment of Modes, Peelongs, and Satins, Gauzes, Laces and Trimmings of different Sorts, black and brown Princes Stuffs, Bombazines of all Prices, &c. &c.

THE PLANTATION at the Horſe-ſhoe, belonging to Mr. William Jones, is to be SOLD by the Subſcriber, in whoſe Hands the Plot and Titles are left; it contains 1286 Acres, about 600 of which are good Swamp, where for 12 Years paſt, never leſs than 12 large Barrels of Rice were made to each Hand, the Remainder good Timber and Corn Land. JOHN CHAMPNEYS.

From whom a Negro Man named PARIS, well known at Ponpon and Gooſe-Creek, is RUN AWAY. THREE POUNDS will be given for delivering him to me, and THIRTY POUNDS Reward, if harboured by a white Perſon, on Conviction of the Offender.

WILLIAM DOUGHTY,

Acquaints his Friends and Cuſtomers, that he has juſt received by Captain Lundberry, after a very ſhort Paſſage,

HIS white and coloured NEGRO CLOTH, which being recommended to him as exceeding cheap and good; he doubts not but it will be found ſo.—Alſo a Variety of other Goods by the ſame Opportunity, with a freſh Supply of fine double Glouceſter and Cheſhire Cheeſe, will be ſold upon equal good Terms, with any other Store whatever in this Town.

St. John's Pariſh, Berkley County, Auguſt 2, 1773.

NOTICE is hereby given, to all ſuch Perſons (Reſidents and Non-Reſidents) who have not made a Return of their Male Slaves, liable to work on the High-Roads, in the aforeſaid Pariſh, agreeable to our former Advertiſements; that unleſs they render the ſame on Oath, to either of us Commiſſioners of the High-Roads, on or before the Sixth Day of September next, Executions will that Day be iſſued againſt every Defaulter, without Diſtinction.

EDWARD HARLESTON,
HENRY RAVENEL,
DANIEL RAVENEL, jun.
JAMES RAVENEL,
JAMES CORDES, jun.
DANIEL RAVENEL,
JOB MARION,
PETER WITTEN,
NATHANIEL SAVINEAU,
ELIAS BALL, jun.
THOMAS BROUGHTON.

Charles-Town, Auguſt 16, 1773.

TO BE SOLD,

On Wedneſday the 25th of Auguſt Inſtant,

A CARGO of upwards of

ONE HUNDRED and SIXTY

NEGROES,

Chiefly young Men and Women,

Arrived Yeſterday in the Ship TWO BROTHERS, Captain HUGH GLEN, directly from GAMBIA.

By ANDREW & GEORGE LORD.

N. B. Only Two died on the Paſſage, and now not One Sick on board.

Brought to the WORK-HOUSE.

Auguſt 26, 1773. A new negro fellow, ſays his name is CHIM, but cannot tell his maſter's name; he is about 50 years of age, 5 feet 4 and an half inches high, has his country marks on each of his cheeks, his left arm, and belly, has a white negro cloth jacket, and a piece of linen wrapt round his middle, dyed with indico. Taken up at the *Congarees*, at Mr. *Hague's* plantation.

it is all over with us. The friends of government will be utterly disheartened, and the friends of anarchy will be afraid of nothing, be it ever so extravagant.

The last vessel from London had a quick passage. We expect to be in suspence for the three or four next weeks, and then to hear our fate. I never think of the measures, necessary for the peace and good order of the colonies, without pain. There must be an abridgment of what are called English liberties. I relieve myself by considering, that in a remove from the state of nature, to the most perfect state of government, there must be a great restraint of natural liberty. I doubt whether it is possible to project a system of government, in which a colony, 3000 miles distant from the parent state, shall enjoy all the liberty of our parent state. I am certain I have never yet seen the projection. I wish the good of the colony when I wish to see some further restraint of liberty, rather than the connexion with the parent state should be broken; for I am sure such a breach must prove the ruin of the colony. Pardon me this excursion, it really proceeds from the state of mind into which our perplexed affairs often throws me. I have the honour to be, with very great esteem,

Sir, Your most humble and most obedient servant,

THOMAS HUTCHINSON.

BOSTON, *20th October*, 1769.

DEAR SIR,

I THANK you for your last favour of July 18th. I fancy in my last to you, about two months ago, I have answered the greatest part of it.

My opinion upon the combination of the merchants, I gave you very fully. How long they will be able to continue them, if Parliament should not interpose, is uncertain. In most articles they may another year, and you run the risque of their substituting, when they are put to their shifts, something of their own in the place of what they used to have from you, and which they will never return to you for. But it is not possible, that provision for dissolving these combinations, and subjecting all who do not renounce them, to penalties adequate to the offence, should not be made the first week the Parliament meets. Certainly all parties will unite in so extraordinary a case, if they never do in any other. So much has been said upon the repeal of the duties laid by the last act, that it will render it very difficult to keep people's minds quiet, if that should be refused them. They deserve punishment, you will say, but laying or continuing taxes upon all cannot be thought equal, seeing many will be punished who are not offenders. *Penalties of another kind seem better adapted.*

I have been tolerably treated since the Governor's departure, no other charge being made against me in our scandalous newspapers except my bad principles in matters of government, and this charge has had little effect and a great many friends promise me support.

I must beg the favour of you to keep secret every thing I write, until we are in a more settled state, for the party here either by their *agent*, or by some other emissaries in London, have sent them every report or rumour of the contents of letters wrote from hence. I hope we shall see better times both here and in England. I am with great esteem, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

THOMAS HUTCHINSON.

SIR, BOSTON, *7th May*, 1767.

I AM indebted to you, for the obliging manner in which you received my recommendation of my good friend Mr. Paxton, as well as for the account you are pleased to send me, of the situation of affairs in the Mother Country.

I am very sorry that the colonies give you so much employment, and it is impossible to say how long it will be before things settle into quiet among us. We have some here, who have been so busy in fomenting the late disturbances, that they may now think it needful, for their own security, to keep up the spirit. They have plumed themselves much upon the victory they have gained, and the support they have since met with; nor could any thing better shew what they would still be at, than the manner in which, by their own account published in the newspapers last August, they celebrated the 14th of that month, as the first anniversary commemoration of what they had done at the tree of liberty on that day the year before. Here a number of respectable gentlemen, as they inform us, now met and among other toasts, drank General Paoli, and the Spark of liberty kindled in Spain. I am now speaking of a few individuals only, the body of the people are well disposed, yet when you come to see the journal of the House of Representatives the last session, I fear you would think that the same spirit had seized our public Councils. I can, however fairly say thus much in behalf of the government, that the last house was packed, by means of a public proscription, just before the election, of the greatest part of those who had appeared in the preceding session in the support of government; their names were published in an inflammatory news-paper, and their constituents made to believe they were about to sell them for slaves. Writs are now out for a new Assembly, but I cannot answer for the choice: I hope however, that the people in general are in a better temper; yet the moderate men have been so browbeaten in the house, and found themselves so insignificant there the last year, that some of them will voluntarily decline coming again. I think this looks too much like a despair of the common-wealth, and can not be justified on patriotic principles.

The election of Counsellors was carried the last year, as might have been expected from such an house. The officers of the Crown, and the Judges of the Superior Court, were excluded. And I hear that it is the design of some who expect to be returned members of the House this year, to make sure work at the ensuing election of Counsellors, by excluding, if they can, the gentlemen of the Council (who by charter remain such till others are chosen in their room) from any share in the choice, tho' they have always had their voice in it hitherto, from the first arrival of the charter: If the House do this, they will have it in their power to model the Council as they please, and throw all the powers of goverment into the hands of the people, unless the Governor should again exert his negative, as he did the last year.

You have doubtless seen some of the curious messages from the late House to the Governor, and can't but have observed with how little decency they have attacked both the Governor and the Lieutenant-Governor. They have also, in effect, forced the Council to declare themselves parties in the quarrel they had against the latter, in a matter of mere indifference. In their message to the Governor of the 31st of January, they have explicitly charged the Lieutenant-Governor (a gentleman to whom they are more indebted than to any one man in the government) with "ambition and lust of power," merely for paying a compliment to the Governor, agreeable to ancient usage, by attending him to Court, and being present in the Council-Chamber when he made his speech, at the opening of the session; at which time they go on to say, "none but the General Court and their servants, are intended to be present," still holding out to the people the servants of the Crown as objects of insignificance, ranking the Secretary with their Door-keeper as servants of the Assembly; for the Secretary with his Clerks and the Door-keeper are the only persons present with the Assembly on these occasions.

The officers of the Crown being thus lessened in the eyes of the people, takes off their weight and influence, and the balance will of course turn in favour of the people, and what makes them still more insignificant is, their dependance on the people for a necessary support: If something were left to the good-will of the people, yet nature should be sure of a support. The Governor's salary has, for about 35 years past, been pretty well understood to be a Thousand Pounds a year sterling. When this sum was first agreed to, it was very well; but an increase of wealth since, has brought along with it an increase of luxury, so that what was sufficient to keep up a proper distinction, and support the dignity of a Governor then, may well be supposed to be insufficient for the purpose now. The Lieutenant-Governor has no appointments as such: the Captaincy of Castle-William, which may be worth £120 sterling a year, is looked upon indeed as an appendage to his commission, and the late Lieutenant-Governor enjoyed no other appointment; he lived a retired life upon his own estate in the country, and was easy. The present Lieutenant-Governor, indeed, has other appointments, but the people are quarrelling with him for it, and will not suffer him to be easy, unless he will retire also.

The Secretary may have something more than £200 a year sterling, but has for the two last years been allowed £60 lawful money a year less than had been usual for divers years preceding, though he had convinced the House, by their committee, that without this deduction he would have had no more than £250 sterling per ann. in fees, perquisites and salary altogether, which is not the one half of his annual expence.

The Crown did by charter, reserve to itself the appointment of a Governor, Lieutenant-Governor and Secretary; the design of this was, without doubt to maintain some kind of balance between the powers of the Crown and of the people; but if officers are not, in some measure independant of the people (for it is difficult to serve two masters) they will sometimes have a hard struggle between duty to the Crown, and a regard to self, which must be a very disagreeable situation to them as well as a weakening to the authority of government. The officers of the Crown are very few, and are therefore the more easily provided for, without burdening the people: *And such provision I look upon as necessary to the reforation and support of the King's authority.*

But it may be said, how can any new measures be taken without raising new disturbances? The manufacturers in England will rise again, and defeat the measures of government. This game it is true, has been played once, and succeeded, and it has been asserted here, that it is in the power of the colonies at any time to raise a rebellion in England, by refusing to send for their manufactures. For my own part I do not believe this. The merchants in England, and I do not know but those in London and Bristol only, might always govern in this matter, and quiet the manufacturer. The merchant's view is always to his own interest. As the trade is now managed, the dealer here sends to the merchant in England for his goods; upon these goods the English merchant puts a profit of 10 or more probably of 15 per cent. when he sends them to his employer in America. The merchant is so jealous of foregoing this profit, that an American trader cannot well purchase the goods he wants of the manufacturer; for should the merchant know that the manufacturer had supplied an American, he would take off no more of his wares. The merchants therefore having this profit in view, will, by one means or other, secure it. They know the goods which the American market demands, and may therefore safely take them off from the manufacturer, though they should have no orders for shipping them this year, or perhaps the next; and I dare say it would not be longer before the Americans would clamour for a supply of goods from England, for it is vain to think they could supply themselves. The merchant might then put an advanced price upon his goods, and possibly be able to make his own terms; or if it should be thought the goods would not bear an advanced price to indemnify him, it might be worth while for the government to agree with the merchants beforehand, to allow them a premium equivalent to the advance of their stock, and *then the game would be over.*

I have wrote with freedom, in confidence of my name's not being used on the occasion. For though I have wrote nothing but what in my conscience I think an American may upon just principles advance, and what a servant of the Crown ought upon all proper occasions to suggest, yet the many prejudices I have to combat with many render it unfit it should be made public.

I communicated to Governor Bernard what you mentioned concerning him, who desires me to present you his compliments, and let you know that he is obliged to you for the expressions of your regard for his injured character. I am with the greatest respect, Sir,

Your most obedient and most humble servant,

ANDREW OLIVER.

I ask your acceptance of a journal of the last session, which is put up in a box, directed to the Secretary of the Board of Trade.

SIR, BOSTON, 11 *May*, 1768.

I AM this moment favoured with your very obliging letter by Captain Jarvis of the 2d of March, which I have but just time to acknowledge, as this is the day given out for the ship to sail. I wrote you the 23d of February in reply to your letter of the 28th December, that of the 12th February which you refer to in this of the 2d of March is not yet come to hand. You lay me, Sir, under the greatest obligations as well for the interesting account of public affairs which you are from time to time pleased to transmit me, as to your steady attention to my private concerns. I shall always have the most grateful sense of Mr. Grenville's intention, of favour also, whether I ever reap any benefit from them or not. Without a proper support afforded to the King's officers, the respect due to government will of course fail; yet I cannot say whether under the present circumstances, and considering the temper the people are now in, an additional provision for me would be of real benefit to me personally or not. It has been given out that no person who receives a stipend from the government at home, shall live in the country. Government here wants some *effectual* support: No sooner was it known that the Lieut. Governor had a provision of £.200 a year made for him out of the revenue, than he was advised in the Boston gazette to resign all pretensions to a seat in council, either with or without a voice. The temper of the people may be surely learnt from that infamous paper; it is the very thing that forms their temper; for if they are not in the temper of the writer at the time of publication, yet it is looked upon as the ORACLE, and they soon bring their temper to it. Some of the latest of them are very expressive, I will not trouble you with sending them, as I imagine they somehow or other find their way to you. But I cannot but apprehend from these papers and from hints that are thrown out, that if the petition of the House to his Majesty, and their letters to divers noble Lords should fail of success, some people will be mad enough to go to extremities. The commissioners of the customs have already been openly affronted, the Governor's company of cadets have come to a resolution not to wait on him (as usual) on the day of General Election the 25th inst. if those gentlemen are of the company. And the town of Boston have passed a vote, that Faneuil-Hall (in which the Governor and his company usually dine on that day) shall not be opened to him if the commissioners are invited to dine with him. A list of the Counsellors has within a few days past been printed and dispersed by way of sneer on Lord Shelburne's letter, made up of King's officers; which list, the writer says, if adopted at the next General Election may take away all grounds of complaint, and may possibly prove a healing and very salutary measure. The Lieutenant Governor is at the head of this list, they have done me the honour to put me next, the commissioners of the customs are all in the list except Mr. *Temple*, and to compleat the list, they have added some of the waiters. I never thought 'till very lately that they acted upon any *settled plan*, nor do I now think they have till of late; a few, a very few, among us have planned the present measures, and the government has been too weak to subdue their turbulent spirits. Our situation is not rightly known; but it is a matter worthy of the most serious attention.

I am with the greatest respect,
Sir, your most obedient and
Most humble Servant,
ANDREW OLIVER.

I shall take proper care to forward your letters to Mr. Ingersol. He received your last.

(To be continued.)

TO BE SOLD, at the first Cost, in the store lately occupied by Mr. George Thomson, *in Tradd-street,*

A Large and valuable assortment of DRY GOODS, all in the best order, including a variety of genteel articles in the millinary branch, most part whereof were imported into this province by the said George Thomson, in the month of October last. Those who take to the value of 50l. sterling, at one time, may have credit to the first of January next, paying interest, and giving security if required; but for all sums of less amount, immediate payment will be expected. As the above goods were purchased, in large parcels, of the original manufacturers, with the utmost care and pains, planters, shop-keepers, and others, will have an opportunity of furnishing themselves with the most minute and trifling article, INDISPUTABLY CHEAPER than they could possibly do in London.

This Assortment, among a great Variety of other useful Goods, comprehends the following Particulars, viz.

SUPERFINE fashionable broad cloths; with trimmings, Irish linens, and Scotch hollands, rich satins, peelongs, lutestrings, mantuas, and persians, white stay tabby, and taffetas, India chintz sack and gown patterns.

A large value in the most fashionable ribbons, thread gauze, silk gauze, catgut and muslins of every kind, plain and worked blond, thread, and the very finest Brussels lace, pistol lawn, long lawn, clear lawn, and cambricks, white, blue, green, and black satin brocade shoes and slippers, womens satin petticoats, fashionable cloaks, hats, caps, ruffles, stomachers, &c. &c.

A few patterns of very elegant embroidered brocade for waistcoats, black, white, blue, and green figured mode, India cotton, and flourishing thread.

Fashionable beaver hats, with gold and silver bands, bohea, souchong, and hyson tea, compleat sets of table and tea china, glass and delph ware, 4d. 5d. 6d 8d. 10d. and 20d. nails, ox chains and corn mills, carpenters, coopers, and plantation tools, &c. &c. Apply as above, to

BENJAMIN VILLEPONTOUX,
for the Assignee of George Thomson.

JUST IMPORTED, by
JAMES WAKEFIELD,
In the Live-Oak, Captain Lundberry, from Bristol,

A Very large VALUE in white and coloured PLAINS and DUFFILS, with Shot, Gunpowder, Nails, Ironmongery, Boxes of Glass, Locks and Hinges, of all Sorts, Linseed Oil, Hats, &c. &c. with sundry other Merchandize.

N. B. This Negro Cloth being purchased by a friend from the Manufacturer, is recommended for its Width and good Quality, and will be SOLD as CHEAP as at any Store in Carolina.

ROBERT STOTT & Co.
At the Manchester Ware House, in Boden's-alley,
Have just received by the Yorick, Captain Steel, from London, and the Live-Oak, Captain Lundberry, from Bristol,

A Large Quantity of white, blue, and green plains, best London and Bristol duffil blankets, plantation tools, nails, iron pots, frying pans, &c. a great variety of printed linens and cottons, copper-plate ditto, Irish linens, German, Scotch, and Irish osnabrugs, garlix, dowlass, and princes linen, paslework, and printed handkerchiefs, some very fine, London refined loaf sugar, striped lindseys, swanskins, and flannels, striped and plain camblets, for negroes gowns, light and dark striped cotton gowns for ditto, shalloons, scarlet cloaks and cardinals, worsted and yarn hose, and caps, milled woollen caps and gloves, garters, tapes, threads, and silk knee garters, a few rich silk and cotton mosea gowns, and a large supply of Manchester goods, which will be sold on their usual low terms.

N. B. They have just received by the Polly, Captain Rainier, a large consignment of broad and narrow Yorkshire cloths, and duffil coatings, shalloons, and trimmings, a quantity of bed blankets, some of the largest and best kind, with sundry other woollen goods, which will shortly be advertised for sale, by public outcry.

THE SUBSCRIBERS desire all those indebted to them by Bond, Note, or open Account, to discharge the same by the First of December next, as they are determined to put all Accounts unsettled by that Day into the Hands of WILLIAM BURROWS, Esq.

JOHN WAGNER,
August 5, 1773. PETER BOCQUET, jun

THEATRE.

MR. DOUGLASS returns his most grateful Thanks to the Public, for the very generous Countenance they have given to his ADDRESS. He begs Leave to inform them, that the SUBSCRIPTION is in great Forwardness, and a considerable Part of the Money already collected, and deposited in the proper Hands for carrying the Design into Execution; the Receipts for which are lodged at Mr. WELLS's, on the Bay, for the Inspection of the Subscribers.——Materials are collecting, Builders engaged, and every possible Step taken to compleat the Undertaking, early in November.

Those Gentlemen who have not yet subscribed, and would choose to add their Names to a Catalogue, already honoured with the Notice of a Number of most respectable Characters, will be obliging enough to signify their Intentions as soon as possible, at the Places mentioned in the Address. *August* 14. 1773.

For BRISTOL,
(To sail the Beginning of September)
The BARK
JASON,
GEORGE MERRICK, Master.
For Freight, agree with the said Master, or
MILES BREWTON.

CHARLES-TOWN: Printed by CHARLES CROUCH, in Elliott-street; where all Manner of Printing Work is performed with Care and Expedition.